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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

AFGHANISTAN.

Standard Coin: 1 RUPEE=3 ABASSI=6 SANAR
=12 SHAHI.

As near as could be ascertained the Afghan Rupee equals 12 annas Indian currency or 36 cents U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1870-71. Dated "1288" ۱۲۸۸ year of the Hegira. There are four distinct plates of this issue each containing fifteen stamps, all differing from each other in various details. The stamps were printed from ivory in black on white laid paper.

Plate I. In this plate the circle containing the tiger's head consists of a white dotted line and measures 14 mm. in diameter. The outer circle consists of a narrow white band, also dotted and measures 30 mm in diameter.

The sheet contains fifteen stamps, all of the same value, in three rows of five stamps each.



(Sanar.)

(Shahi.)

I (1) Shahi, black, fifteen varieties.

Plate II. The outer circle measures 28 mm and the smaller one 12 3/4 mm. in diameter. The dots in both circles are in the form of periods instead of dashes as on the first plate.

The sheet consists of three rows of five stamps, the first and third being Shahi stamps and the middle row of the value of 1 Sanar.

2 (1) Shahi, black, ten varieties.

3 (1) Sanar, black, five varieties.

Plate III. Both circles are of the same dimensions as those on the previous plate. The main difference is in the outer circle which is much narrower than on plate I and II, and is in fact little more than a white circular line, dotted.

The sheet consists of three rows of five stamps, the first being of the Shahi value, the second Sanar and the third one, Abassi. The stamps have a more blurred appearance than the previous plates.

4 (1) Shahi, black, five varieties.

5 (1) Sanar, " " "

6 (1) Abassi, " " "

Plate IV. The smaller circle measures 14 mm. and the large one 29 mm. in diameter. A prominent feature of this type is that the circle containing the tiger's head is formed of a single white line.

The sheet consists of three rows of five stamps, the being of the Shahi value, the second Sanar and the third one, Abassi.



bassi.)

7 (1) Shahi, black, five varieties.

8 (1) Sanar, " " "

9 (1) Abassi, " " "

1871-72. Dated "1289" 1799

Of these stamps there is only one plate, they were printed in blocks of four, two varieties of each value side by side, the rupee above and the lower value below; the date is in a different position on each type.

Printed on thin yellowish wove paper.

10 6 Shahi, mauve, two varieties.

11 One Rupee, " " "

It is not exactly known which is the correct value of the first of these stamps, some authorities believing it to be 8 shahi, others



(6 Shahi.)

(One Rupee.)

again 10 shahi, the majority, however, take it for a half rupee or 6 shahi.

1872-73. Same as 4th type of the first issue but dated "1290" 1799.

The sheet contains three rows of five stamps, all of same value.

Printed on white wove paper.

12 (1) Shahi, black, fifteen varieties.

1872-74. There are two plates of this issue, the first one consisting of ten rows of six stamps of the Shahi denomination, dated "1290" 1799, the second one containing three rows of five stamps, the first being of the value of 1 rupee, the second Abassi, and the third one 1/2 rupee, all dated 1291 1799

Printed on white laid paper.



(Shahi.)

(Half Rupee.)

(Abassi.)

13 (1) Shahi, black, sixty varieties.

14 (1) Abassi, " five "

15 Half rupee, " " "

16 One rupee, " " "

Hitherto a variety of the shahi dated "1291" 1799 has been catalogued but it is worthy of only passing notice being caused by defective printing and not coming on every sheet.

Moens and others have catalogued a Sanar but the existence of this value is very doubtful.

1874-75. Dated "1292" 1799

Printed in sheets containing three rows of five stamps, the first two rows being of the Sanar value and the third one, Abassi.

Printed on white laid paper.

17 (1) Sanar, black, ten varieties.

18 (1) Abassi, " five "

19 (1) Sanar, mauve, ten "

20 (1) Abassi, " five "



Abassi.

(Sanar.)

In all the preceding issues the characters are in white on black or colored ground. The value is indicated in the inner circle above the tiger's head except in the 1871-72 issue, where it is below. The values are indicated as follows: Shahi, Sanar, Abassi, Rupee half, Rupee one. The lower value of the 1871-72 is expressed in Shahi, but the figure indicating the denomination is so indistinct that no positive meaning can be given to it.

1875-76. Dated "1293" 1795

These are the rarest Afghan stamps and very little of them is known. We do not know how they were printed as no full sheet has ever been met with. A dozen varieties



Sanar.



Abassi.

Half Rupee.

One Rupee

(Shahi.)

of the Shahi have been found, and Mr. T. K. Tapling has seen a strip of three varieties of the half rupee which were placed one above the other. It is supposed that there are two plates of this issue, the first containing twelve Shahi stamps and the second three of each of the other values.

Of the Shahi there are two distinct varieties in the characters representing the denomination, the first one as in the cut illustrated above and the second one

Some doubt has been cast upon the stamps of this issue, but several used specimens in both colors were found in the collection of the late Captain Weare, an officer in the English army, who was engaged in the late Afghan war.

Printed on white laid paper.

21	(1) Shahi,	black, 12 varieties
22	(1) Sanar,	" 3 "
23	(1) Abassi,	" 3 "
24	Half Rupee,	" 3 "
25	One Rupee,	" 3 "

26	(1) Shahi,	mauve, 12 varieties.
27	(1) Sanar,	" 3 "
28	(1) Abassi,	" 3 "
29	Half Rupee,	" 3 "
30	One Rupee,	" 3 "



some explanation in order to clear up this mystery.

1875-76. Dated "1293" 1795

This issue very soon superseded the preceding one, which accounts for the extreme rarity of the latter. There are two plates of this issue printed in four perpendicular rows of six stamps. The first plate is that of the Shahi stamps. The second one embraces



(Rupee.)

(Shahi.)

the four other values. The first two rows consist of the Sanar, the third row of the Abassi, the top of the fourth row is composed of three Rupee stamps, while the three lower stamps of this row are of the Half Rupee value.

These stamps were printed in different colors from the same plates, the colors denoting the towns or provinces for which they were to be used; they were printed in gray for Cabul; in black for Jelalabad and Peschaur; in green for Kandahar and Herat; in mauve for Khaloom, Mazar and Scherif, and in yellow for Lalpoura.

Printed on white laid paper.

31	(1) Shahi,	gray, 24 varieties.
32	(1) Sanar,	" 12 "
33	(1) Abassi,	" 6 "
34	Half Rupee,	" 3 "
35	(1) Rupee,	" 3 "
36	(1) Shahi,	black, 24 varieties.
37	(1) Sanar,	" 12 "
38	(1) Abassi,	" 6 "
39	Half Rupee,	" 3 "
40	(1) Rupee,	" 3 "
41	(1) Shahi,	mauve, 24 varieties.
42	(1) Sanar,	" 12 "
43	(1) Abassi,	" 6 "

44	Half Rupee,	mauve	3 varieties.
45	(1) Rupee,	"	3 "
46	(1) Shahi,	green,	24 varieties
47	(1) Sanar,	"	12 "
48	(1) Abassi,	"	6 "
49	Half Rupee,	"	3 "
50	(1) Rupee,	"	3 "
51	(1) Shahi,	yellow,	24 varieties
52	(1) Sanar,	"	12 "
53	(1) Abassi,	"	6 "
54	Half Rupee,	"	3 "
55	(1) Rupee,	"	3 "

The two higher values have not been met with printed in black, green or yellow, although they have existed, the four higher values being printed from one plate. It is possible that these values were not used for some reason or other unknown to us.

1876-77. Dated "1294" 1294

Only one plate, the different values being printed on one sheet of eight horizontal rows



of five stamps. The different values are placed irregularly as explained by following diagram :

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40

- (1) Shahi, Nos. 16 to 40.
 (1) Sanar, " 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
 (1) Abassi, " 1, 6, 10.
 Half Rupee, " 2 and 3.
 (1) Rupee, " 4 and 5.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 are dated "1294" 1294 while the remainder are simply abbreviated "94" 94. These stamps like those of the preceding issue are printed in different colors indicating the different towns and provinces. Unlike other compilers we have catalogued in this and next two issues a series in black brown, be-

lieving this to be a distinct color and not merely a shade.

Printed on white laid paper, close and wide vergeures varying in thickness, the former ones being on the thinner paper.

55	(1) Shahi,	gray,	25 varieties
56	(1) Sanar,	"	8 "
58	(1) Abassi,	"	3 "
59	Half Rupee,	"	2 "
60	(1) Rupee,	"	2 "
61	(1) Shahi,	black,	25 varieties
62	(1) Sanar,	"	8 "
63	(1) Abassi,	"	3 "
64	Half Rupee,	"	2 "
65	(1) Rupee,	"	2 "
66	(1) Shahi,	black brown,	25 varieties
67	(1) Sanar,	"	8 "
68	(1) Abassi,	"	3 "
69	Half Rupee,	"	2 "
70	(1) Rupee,	"	2 "
71	(1) Shahi,	mauve,	25 varieties
72	(1) Sanar,	"	8 "
73	(1) Abassi,	"	3 "
74	Half Rupee,	"	2 "
75	(1) Rupee,	"	2 "
76	(1) Shahi,	green,	25 varieties
77	(1) Sanar,	"	8 "
78	(1) Abassi,	"	3 "
79	Half Rupee,	"	2 "
80	(1) Rupee,	"	2 "
81	(1) Shahi,	yellow,	25 varieties
82	(1) Sanar,	"	8 "
83	(1) Abassi,	"	3 "
84	Half Rupee,	"	2 "
85	(1) Rupee,	"	2 "

Printed on thin wove paper.

86	(1) Shahi,	black,	25 varieties
87	(1) Sanar,	"	8 "
88	(1) Abassi,	"	3 "
89	Half Rupee,	"	2 "
90	(1) Rupee,	"	2 "
91	(1) Shahi,	black brown,	25 varieties
92	(1) Sanar,	"	8 "
93	(1) Abassi,	"	3 "
94	Half Rupee,	"	2 "
95	(1) Rupee,	"	2 "
96	(1) Shahi,	mauve,	25 varieties
97	(1) Sanar,	"	8 "
98	(1) Abassi,	"	3 "
99	Half Rupee,	"	2 "
100	(1) Rupee,	"	2 "
101	(1) Shahi,	green,	25 varieties
102	(1) Sanar,	"	8 "
103	(1) Abassi,	"	3 "
104	Half Rupee,	"	2 "
105	(1) Rupee,	"	2 "
106	(1) Shahi,	yellow,	25 varieties
107	(1) Sanar,	"	8 "
108	(1) Abassi,	"	3 "
109	Half Rupee,	"	2 "

110 (1) Rupee, yellow, 2 varieties.

1878. Dated "95" 90



In this issue we have again two plates, one for the Shahi stamps which are printed in eight rows of five stamps. The other plate is composed of the remaining values, placed irregularly as explained by following diagram:

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40

- (1) Sanar, Nos. 11 to 40.
 (1) Abassi, " 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
 Half Rupee, " 2 and 3.
 (1) Rupee, " 4 and 5.

These stamps are also printed in different colors on white laid paper, varying in thickness as in preceding issue.

- 111 (1) Shahi, gray, 40 varieties
 112 (1) Sanar, " 30 "
 113 (1) Abassi, " 6 "
 114 Half Rupee, " 2 "
 115 (1) Rupee, " 2 "
 116 (1) Shahi, black, 40 varieties
 117 (1) Sanar, " 30 "
 118 (1) Abassi, " 6 "
 119 Half Rupee, " 2 "
 120 (1) Rupee, " 2 "
 121 (1) Shahi, black brown, 40 varieties
 122 (1) Sanar, " 30 "
 123 (1) Abassi, " 6 "
 124 Half Rupee, " 2 "
 125 (1) Rupee, " 2 "
 126 (1) Shahi, mauve, 40 varieties
 127 (1) Sanar, " 20 "
 128 (1) Abassi, " 6 "
 129 Half Rupee, " 2 "
 130 (1) Rupee, " 2 "
 131 (1) Shahi, green, 40 varieties
 132 (1) Sanar, " 30 "
 133 (1) Abassi, " 6 "
 134 Half Rupee, " 2 "
 135 (1) Rupee, " 2 "
 136 (1) Shahi, yellow, 40 varieties
 137 (1) Sanar, " 30 "

138 (1) Abassi, yellow 6 varieties.

139 Half Rupee, " 2 "

140 (1) Rupee, " 2 "

April 1878. Dated "95" 90



Printed in one plate of only one value in eight rows of five stamps.

Printed on white thin laid paper.

- 141 (1) Shahi, gray, 40 varieties
 142 (1) Shahi, black, 40 "
 143 (1) Shahi, black brown, 40 "
 144 (1) Shahi, mauve, 40 "
 145 (1) Shahi, green, 40 "
 146 (1) Shahi, emer'l green, 40 "
 147 (1) Shahi, yellow, 40 "

Printed on thin buff paper.

148 (1) Shahi, black brown, 40? varieties

This is the only color that has been seen printed on this paper.

On all the preceding issues the inscription around the stamps is "Māhsōöl i chāpārk-hāna dār us Sultānat i Kābul"; Māhsōöl signifies "revenue," chāpārk-hāna "Post office," and dār, "seat of government." On the following issues it reads: 8 tkt qī dār 20s Sultānat i Kābul; tkt, signifies "ticket." The figures in the inscription give the date "1295."

1881-89. Dated "1298" 119A

Of this issue there is only one type for each value, they are printed by hand in aniline ink on various papers. The inscriptions in the inner circle read. One Abassi, two Abassi, one rupee.



One Abassi.



Two Abassi.



One Rupee.

1881. White laid batonne paper.

- 149 1 Abassi, violet
 150 1 " black brown
 151 1 " rose
 152 2 Abassi, violet
 153 2 " black brown
 154 2 " rose
 155 1 Rupee, violet
 156 1 " black brown
 157 1 " rose

1883. White wove paper.

- 158 1 Abassi, violet
 159 1 " magenta
 160 1 " rose
 161 1 Rupee, violet

White batonne paper.

- 162 2 Abassi, vermilion,

1884. White laid batonne paper.

- 163 1 Abassi, vermilion
 164 2 Abassi, vermilion.
 165 2 " violet
 166 1 Rupee, vermilion

Colored laid batonne paper.

- 167 1 Abassi, red on yellow p
 168 1 " green p
 169 1 " mauve on blue p

1886. White laid paper.

- 170 1 Abassi, black
 171 2 " "
 172 1 Rupee, black

Colored wove paper.

- 173 1 Abassi, red on yellow p
 174 1 " orange p
 175 1 " rose p
 176 1 " green p
 177 1 " purple p
 178 2 Abassi, red on yellow p
 179 2 " orange p
 180 2 " rose p
 181 2 " green p
 182 2 " purple p
 183 1 Rupee, red on yellow p
 184 1 " orange p
 185 1 " rose p
 186 1 " green p
 187 1 " purple p

Colored laid paper.

- 188 1 Abassi, red on green p
 189 1 " lilac p
 190 1 " violet on blue p
 191 2 Abassi, red on green p
 192 2 " lilac p
 193 2 " yellow p
 194 1 Rupee, red on green p
 195 1 " lilac p

1888. Colored wove paper

- 196 1 Abassi, black on magenta p
 197 1 " purple brown on orange p

Colored laid batonne paper.

198 1 Abassi, purple brown on green

Colored laid paper.

- 199 1 Abassi, purple black on rose p
 200 1 " lavender p
 201 1 " puce on yellow p
 202 1 " blue on green p
 203 1 " black on pink p
 204 2 Abassi, purple black on rose p
 205 2 " puce on yellow p
 206 2 " blue on green p
 207 2 " black on pink p
 208 1 Rupee, purple black on rose p
 209 1 " puce on yellow p
 210 1 " blue on green p
 211 1 " black on pink p

August 1888. The type of the 1 Abassi, is replaced by a new one measuring 28 mm. instead of 26 mm. in diameter; the characters are heavier than on the old type.

White laid batonne paper.

- 212 1 Abassi, rose

COUNTERFEITS.

Counterfeits of the early issues are plentiful, but not dangerous, as the most cursory comparison will show their true nature. To those however, who have no means of comparison, the paper will be an easy guide, the counterfeits being all printed on smooth thin wove paper, while the genuine ones are printed on a rather thick laid paper, the stamps of the 1871-72 forming an exception, but they being of excessive rarity, it will be safer for collectors to get them from reliable parties.

In 1884 an Oriental by the name of Hafez Hamed, residing in Marseilles, placed on the European market a number of sets of the first issue; they were printed in blue, gray, green, violet, orange and rose, purporting to be of different values. They were of the type of the lower value of the 1871-72 issue, printed on European white laid paper, and the inscriptions were alike on all the stamps. About the same time a similar imposition was tried by an Afghan who came well recommended to various business houses in Vienna and other continental cities. He offered and sold a quantity of sets of so-called Cabul envelopes, including a compound one printed in various colors on buff paper, the stamps being of the type of the 1874-75 issue, and many were cancelled in red. He succeeded in swindling a number of collectors and dealers before the fraud was exposed.

The cancellation of the Afghan stamps is rather peculiar and is done in the following manner; when an Afghan brought a letter to be mailed, the Post Office clerk after receiving the money for postage, tore a piece out of the stamp and put it on the letter; on the later issues, the cancellation is done by cutting instead of tearing a piece out of the stamp.

THE PART PERFORATE AND UNPERFORATE DOCUMENT STAMPS
OF THE FIRST ISSUE.

Repeatedly have I been asked to write an article on the unperforate and part perforate U. S. Document Stamps, but lack of time and insufficiency of information have prevented me from acceding to the wishes of my friends, and if I do so now, I wish it to be well understood, that I do not consider myself as having already acquired that needed information, but my object in writing these lines is rather to provoke further research and solicit additional examination.

I shall confine my remarks to the unperforate and part perforate stamps of the first issue only.

There exist now quite a number of catalogues and price-lists issued by dealers of those revenues, but no two are found exactly alike.

The *unperforate* series is catalogued by *all*, but no two agree as to the *number* of values thus issued. There is but one dealer I know of, who both catalogues and prices the *part perforates*, another mentions their existence, but does not give them a place in his catalogue, nor does he assign a reason for this omission; still others make no allusion to them whatever, but if perchance you should select among the stamps you purchase some *part perforates*, you may be sure that somebody else's catalogue is at once produced and the price fixed accordingly. There is but one firm in New York, as far as my experience goes who treats them as perforates and prices them accordingly.

Now, what is the reason that all dealers but one should omit cataloguing that interesting series, though none of them deny their ever having been so issued, nor do they omit to mention distinctions of a similar kind in stamps of other countries.

Would they neglect to accord them their rightful place if they owned a sheet of each value in that condition? I say no. The difficulty, I think, is, that no one knows how many nor what values were so issued.

The same uncertainty, though not to such a degree, exists with the *unperforated stamps* of that series. How are we to remedy this defect? My answer is, collect *unperforates* and *part perforates* in *unsevered* pairs. That is the best, but also the most expensive way to collect them.

I began by giving my attention to single specimens of both unperforate and part perforate stamps. I was anxious to get the former with wide margins on all sides, and the latter with good margins at the top and bottom, and though I found many values coming up to my standard, a great number were not satisfactory, because, although they had one or three margins as required, the second or fourth margins would not come up to the mark, the possibility existing, that they might have been manufactured from *perforate* stamps with wide margins on one or two sides.

Many Saturdays have I spent hours looking over the stock of the largest dealers in the city in search for perfect specimens, and often have I been rewarded for my pains in finding what I looked for, still there are many yet catalogued, which I have not been able to find in the condition I want them. I do not mean to say that they do not exist, nor have I abandoned all hope of ever obtaining them.

Of the *part perforate* single stamps I have quite a goodly number in fair condition up to the value of one dollar; all above that value, though I have several of them I consider doubtful, with the exception perhaps of my great-

Best rarity in that line, the \$2.00 Conveyance of which I have a beautiful *unsevered* pair; and even this, though I paid a good price for it, I am inclined to look upon more as an oddity, than as a regularly issued part perforate stamp. Of the values up to one dollar, I lack the 2 cent orange Proprietary, the three cent Playing Cards, the four cent Playing Cards, the five cent Foreign Exchange, the five cent Playing Cards, the five cent Bill of Lading, the 10 cent Foreign Exchange, the 25 cent Life Insurance and the 50 cent Probate of Will. Upon some of the lower part perforated values in my collection though provided with good sized margins, I look with a doubtful eye.

Why do you consider them doubtful, I am asked, Simply because, though I handled hundred thousands of these stamps, I never found nor did I hear of an *unsevered pair*, nor did I see one of them on a document. These reasons may not be sufficient, but I give them purposely so as to incite research and stimulate collectors and dealers to a correspondence with regard to them. By so doing, I have no doubt, but what by issuing occasional lists of them, in a couple of years we will know approximately, which values have been issued part perforate and which unperforate, and I therefore invite collectors, for the purpose of making such lists, to send me for inspection any *unsevered pairs* they may have of both part perforate and unperforate stamps of the above series, and thus be instrumental in giving them their proper place in the catalogue, and consequently their philatelic value.

For convenience sake I will divide those part perforate and unperforates I consider doubtful in two classes viz:
1st. Those, I consider it improbable of ever being found in *unsevered pairs*.

2d. Those, where the finding of them in *unsevered pairs* seems to me probable.

The former I classify as improbable to be found so, because I have seen none or but *very few* with sufficiently large margins to warrant me in believing that *unsevered pairs* will ever be met with; of the latter I either own *unsevered pairs* or I have seen quite a number provided with such large margins as to lead me to think that in course of time we may find them also in *unsevered pairs*. I include in this last class all the pairs I have heard of but have never seen.

To the first class of part perforates according to my opinion, belong the following:

1c	The one cent	Playing Cards,	.	.	.	.	.	Red
2c	" two cents	Bank Check,	.	.	.	.	.	Orange
3c	" " "	Certificate,	.	.	.	.	.	Blue
4c	" " "	"	.	.	.	.	.	Orange
5c	" " "	Express,	.	.	.	.	.	"
6c	" " "	Playing Cards,	.	.	.	.	.	Blue
7c	" " "	"	.	.	.	.	.	Orange
8c	" " "	Proprietary,	.	.	.	.	.	Blue
9c	" " "	"	.	.	.	.	.	Orange
10c	" " "	U. S. Internal Revenue,	.	.	.	.	.	"
11c	" three	Foreign Exchange,	.	.	.	.	.	Green
12c	" " "	Playing Cards,	.	.	.	.	.	"
13c	" " "	Proprietary,	.	.	.	.	.	"
14c	" four	Inland Exchange,	.	.	.	.	.	Brown

The four cents	Playing Cards,	Violet or Slate
" five	" Agreement,	Red
" " "	" Foreign Exchange,	"
" " "	" Playing Cards,	"
" " "	" Proprietary,	"
" six	" Inland Exchange,	Orange
" " "	" Proprietary,	"
" ten	" Bill of Lading,	Blue
" " "	" Foreign Exchange,	"
" " "	" Inland Exchange, Part Perf. at top and bottom,	"
" " "	" Proprietary,	"
" 15	" Inland Exchange, Part Perf. at top and bottom,	Brown
" " "	" Foreign	"
" twenty	" " "	Red
" 25	" Certificate, Part Perf. at top and bottom,	"
" " "	" Entry of Goods,	"
" " "	" Power of Attorney,	"
" " "	" Life Insurance,	"
" " "	" Protest,	"
" " "	" Warehouse Receipt,	"
" thirty	" Foreign Exchange,	Violet, Purple or Slate
" " "	" Inland	"
" fifty	" Entry of Goods,	Blue
" " "	" Foreign Exchange,	"
" " "	" Foreign Exchange, Part Perf. at top and bottom,	"
" " "	" Lease,	"
" " "	" Life Insurance	"
" " "	" Original Process,	"
" " "	" Passage Ticket,	"
" " "	" Probate of Will,	Red
" sixty	" Inland Exchange,	Orange
" " "	" Foreign	Green

To the second class of part perf. belong :

The one cent	Telegraph,	Red
" " "	" Proprietary,	"
" 2	" Bank Check, Part Perf. at sides,	"
" 2	" Express, " at top and bottom,	"
" 2	" " at sides,	"
" 5	" Certificate, *	Red
" 10	" Contract, *	Blue
" 10	" Power of Attorney,	Red
" 60	" Inland Exchange,	Orange
" 70	" Foreign	Green
" 1.00	" Conveyance, *	Red
" 1.00	" Inland Exchange, *	"
" 1.00	" Lease, *	"
" 1.00	" Mortgage, *	"
" 1.50	" Inland Exchange, *	"

Those marked * are catalogued by Mr. E. B. Sterling as existing in unsevered pairs. I do not doubt their occurring in that condition but with his permission, I should like to see them before I list them.

Of the unperforated single stamps of this series I have a much larger num-

ber, requiring of the whole issue but the following to make the collection complete, viz: the three cent Playing Cards, the four cent Inland Exchange, the 4 cent Playing Cards, the five cent Playing Cards, the five cent Proprietary, the 10 cent Contract, the 10 cent Foreign Exchange and the \$2.00 Probate of Will.

To the first class of dubious unperforates I consider the following to belong, viz:

The 1c.	Proprietary,	Red
"	1c. Playing Cards,	"
"	two cent Bank Check,	Orange
"	" " Certificate,	"
"	" " Express,	"
"	" " Playing Cards,	Blue
"	" " Playing Cards,	Orange
"	" " Proprietary,	Blue
"	" " "	Orange
"	" " U. S. Int. Rev.	"
" three	" Foreign Exchange,	Green
"	" Proprietary,	"
" four	" Inland Exchange,	Brown
"	" Playing Cards,	Violet or Slate
" five	" Agreement,	Red
"	" Foreign Exchange,	"
"	" Playing Cards,	"
"	" Proprietary,	"
" six	" Inland Exchange,	Orange
"	" Proprietary,	"
" ten	" Contract,	Blue
"	" Foreign Exchange,	"
"	" Inland,	"
"	" Proprietary,	"
" 15	" Foreign Exchange,	Brown
" 25	" Bond,	Red
"	" Life Insurance,	"
" forty	" Inland Exchange,	Brown
" fifty	" Entry of Goods,	Blue
"	" Life Insurance,	"
"	" Surety Bond,	"
" 2.00	" Probate of Will,	"
" 2.50	" Inland Exchange,	Violet, Purple, Slate or Brown

To the second class of unperforates, belong:

The 1 cent	Telegraph,*	Red
" 10	" Power of Attorney,	Blue
" 50	" Passage Ticket,*	"
"	" Probate of Will,*	"
" 1.30	" Foreign Exchange,	Orange
" 1.60	" "	Green
" 1.90	" "	Violet, Purple, Slate or Brown
" 3.50	" Inland Exchange,	Blue
" 5.00	" Probate of Will,	"
" 10.00	" Charter Party,	Green
" 20.00	" Probate of Will,	Orange

It was some three years ago, that I began collecting pairs, both part perforate and unperforate.

Whenever I had an opportunity to purchase or exchange any, I availed myself of it, provided the prices were not too high. I advertised for them in the *A. P. A. Journal*, and spared neither time or money to acquire a larger number. The result is that I have now in my collection all those not mentioned in the above lists with the exception of two, which, however, I have seen. They number about eighty, which, I believe, is the largest number extant held by any individual collector.

Now, fellow collectors and dealers in the interest of philately, I close this article by urging you again to send me for inspection any unsevered pairs, both part perforate and unperforate of the values mentioned in the lists of doubtful ones given above. It is with your assistance only, that I will be able to make a more correct list than any our catalogues hitherto ever produced.

We have, to be sure, a good catalogue of Revenues, and that is Mr. E. B. Sterling's, but the saying "Let well enough alone," well should not always be practiced, particularly, if our endeavors to improve will not endanger what we already possess. Should our efforts come to naught we can always fall back on what we already have.

I would finally suggest, that such men as Mr. Hutchinson who gave us that able "History of the U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps" in the *American Philatelist*; and men like R. S. Hatcher and others, who by their articles and copious notes have thrown light on many things previously unknown to us, should further use the privileges they enjoy of searching public documents, etc., in order to find out as much as possible with regard to the part perforate and unperforate stamps of the first issue.

J. ADENAW.

THE STAMPS OF SEDANG.

BY CH. DE SOLRAC.

(*L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, July 20, 1889.)



The last number of the *Echo* announced the issue of stamps of the kingdom of Sedang, which had been predicted for some time by those well posted on the affairs of the extreme East.

As a result, what was expected, occurred.

The Grand Masters of Philately, whose word is law, have gravely examined into the matter and wisely decided that the many doubtful circumstances oblige them to class these stamps, at least provisionally, among the products of fantasy and speculation, declaring that they were printed in Paris, that there was no postal system in Sedang, and that the kingdom itself and its king were problematical.

The Chief Grand Master of the order not having received this novelty in advance of others, it is quite natural that he should run the goods down. Besides, this kingdom, founded by a Frenchman, near Annam, and hence one of our colonies, cannot be relegated to the shades so easily.

If the question concerned some English or German Colony, like the New Guinea Company, the case would be different. This last company, for instance, has issued stamps, the sale of which is controlled by a Berlin dealer; this is a stamp of some value, and which cannot be doubted. But for Sedang!

For the reasons given above, they can be only speculative, made for the purpose of swindling the collector. This is fully understood and judgment rendered.

Allow me, although speaking without authority in matters philatelic, to present some objections to this presumptuous judgment.

In the first place it has been stated that the stamps were printed in Paris. When anyone knows so much, he should give the name of the printer, in order to verify the statement. Unfortunately the borders of the sheets of stamps contain the words, Hong Kong, P. O. (Printing Office.) No doubt it will be said that these words were also printed in Paris.

Further, it is said, that no postal service has ever been organized in the kingdom. This is evident! However, there is a decree of the king's, dated July 9th, 1888, which is published in this number, which establishes and regulates a postal service between the kingdom and Sedang, and the port of Quin Hon, and a domestic service. This service has therefore been carried on since a year.

Nevertheless, it has been said that the kingdom never existed. Even the ministerial journals, which have, of late, violently attacked this poor king, Marie I, now in Paris, threatening him with expulsion from his kingdom should he ever return there, have not dared to go so far, as they could not attack anything that did not exist.

It is easy to verify the statements made here, by applying to the Missionary Societies, which have several missions in Sedang, and whose veracity will not be called into question, even by the *infallible* ones who gravely catalogue the one pound Trinidad, made in London by erasing the original value, the three famous Corea which have had their existence only in the fertile brain of their manufacturer, and the Bokhara stamps, which are sold at 5 francs each, used, at wholesale.

It is true that mankind may err, but truth will prevail when the evidence of it can no longer be denied.

This will be the case with the Sedang stamps.

CH. DE SOLRAC.

We append the official decrees mentioned in the above article.

Decree establishing the postal service of the kingdom of Sedang.

Marie, by the grace of God and the voice of the people, King of Sedang, to all concerned, by these presents :

Seeing the necessity of a postal service, by courier, between the Kingdom of Sedang, and the port of Quin Hon, does decree :

The mail shall be carried twice each month, from Pelei Agna to Quin Hon, to conform with the departure of the ships of the *Messageries* for Europe.

The letters, in closed bag, and on the responsibility of the chiefs, shall be carried from village to village to the frontier, whence the chief of the village shall have it carried to Quin Hon. The same course shall be adopted for return.

The carrier shall obtain a receipt, indicating the number of letters, from the Collector of Customs at Quin Hon.

The charge for letters from Pelei Agna to Quin Hon, and vica versa, shall be one piastre (one dollar.)

Between the villages, and for colonial service the price shall vary according to the distance.

Done at Kon-Jeri, 9 July 1888. Signed "MARIE."

Decree ordering the creation of Postage Stamps.

Marie, by the grace of God, &c.

In view of the decree of July 9, and in order to control the carrying of letters, does decree :

Art. I. All letters coming from the Annam frontier for the Kingdom of Sedang, shall be refused if they do not bear a postage stamp of our kingdom or of some nation with which we have commercial treaties.

Art. II. All letters carried from one part of the kingdom to another shall be franked with a stamp of the kingdom.

Art. III. All letters not bearing the proper stamp, shall be charged for at double the rate, on delivery.

Art. IV. The stamps shall be as follows : 1 piastre ; $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre ; $\frac{1}{2}$ math ; 1 math ; ber math ; pouen math ; moi mouk.

These stamps shall bear the royal arms in the centre, and the price of the stamp in the surrounding design.

In order to distinguish the stamps easily, they shall be of different colors, although of the same design.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ math	shall be	maroon.
" moi "	" "	violet.
" ber "	" "	green.
" pouen "	" "	vermilion.
" moi mouk "	" "	blue.
" $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre "	" "	yellow.
" 1 "	" "	carmine.

The design of the stamps shall be attached to this decree, after being approved.

The Secretary of..... is instructed to carry out these provisions.

Done at Kon-Jeri, August 24, 1888. Signed "MARIE."

Additional to the above decrees.

We, Marie, by the grace of God, &c., in view of the decree of July 9, 1888, and in view of the decree of August 24, 1888, accept the set of stamps herewith, according to the types shown.

Herewith the seven stamps, bearing the royal seal.

Done at Paris, the 6th of June, 1889. Signed "MARIE."

NOTE.—We publish this article and the decrees just as they are published, but cannot abstain from commenting upon them.

In the first place we are struck by the name "Solrac," which read backwards reads "Carlos" the spanish for "Charles" the christian name of the writer. This may be only a coincidence, but as no Mr. Solrac is philatelically known and information such as he gives should be backed by some authority, it certainly looks suspicious.

Secondly, the decree authorizing the issue of the stamps, in speaking of the one math stamp calls it "moi math" and the one piastre is called "1 piastre."

Wherefore this discrepancy? Also there appear to be no Sedangese words for fractions, as the $\frac{1}{2}$ math and $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre stamps are decreed in plain every day figures, which any barbarian can understand. Can any one tell the why and wherefore of this.

Again, the acceptance of the stamps is dated ten months after the last decree preceding it, and is signed at Paris. Peculiar to relate, the stamps were sent out by Paris dealers within a few days of their official acceptance by the sovereign of this great and glorious kingdom, and the prices asked for them are but a trifle above face for the high values, and much less than face for the low values.

It seems very peculiar to us that such a quantity of these stamps should have been sent to the King at Paris before they had been accepted, and also that this great and glorious Sovereign should sell his stamps at a figure much below their face value, while his beloved people were forced to pay the full value expressed.

Also, we must ask: Why were none of the decrees issued in 1888 published before the stamps appeared?

The entire transaction certainly has a fishy flavor, and the article of which we publish the translation, and the decrees accompanying it, simply tend to confirm our previous suspicions.

It will require very strong proof to show that these labels have any philatelic value, and more earnestly even than in our last number, we cry, "HANDS OFF."

THE PUBLISHERS.

NOTES ON THE STAMPS OF PORTO RICO.

By V. G. DE YSASI.

Philatelic Record Vol. II.

The following notes, in the compilation of which I have been kindly assisted by a gentleman of high position in the island, who is an ardent philatelist besides, cannot fail to be of interest to collectors.

Until the year 1873 the same postage stamps were used in Porto Rico as in Cuba. In the course of that year, however, the Porto Rico Government observed a falling off in the revenue derived from the sale of postage, as compared with the telegraph stamps, and a secret investigation brought to light the fact that many of the Porto Rico merchants were in the habit of selling the stamps below face value. Further enquiry resulted in the discovery that Cuban merchants frequently remitted stamps to Porto Rico in settlement of small balances, as the stamps could be bought in Havana for paper currency, whilst in Porto Rico they could only be purchased for gold, and thus the remitters gained a percentage upon the transaction. Criminal proceedings were instituted, but had no other result than to establish the fact that the suspicions entertained as to the genuineness of the stamps which had been resold in Porto Rico, under face value, were unfounded. The plan adopted to put an end to these exchange transactions, which were so detrimental to the revenue of the post office, was to surcharge the stamps with the *paraphe*, or ornamental portion of the signature of the chief authority of the island. This was done about the middle of 1873, the stamps issued in the earlier part of the year having no *paraphe*.

In 1874 the stamps were surcharged with two paraphes, one being the Governor-General's, and the other that of the Intendente. My friend informs me that the set consisted of three values, the 25 and 50 cents, and the 1 peseta; but neither he nor any one else, so far as I am aware, ever saw the two higher values, with or without the parappe, bearing the Porto Rico postmark; so that even if they were prepared for use, they were not issued, and have probably been destroyed.

In 1875 three values of the Cuban stamps—the 25 and 50 cents, and 1 peseta—were adorned with the same paraphes as in the previous year, and used in Porto Rico.

In 1876 the Porto Rico stamps again consisted of the three highest values of the Cuban emission for that year, surcharged with two paraphes—differing, however, in pattern from those upon the preceding issue. About the month of June the official to whose charge they were entrusted stole about 45,000 dollars worth of 25 cents and 1 peseta postage stamps (325,800 of the lower, and 19,100 of the higher values), besides a great number of telegraph stamps and a large quantity of fiscal stamped paper. But the thief was bested, and his booty rendered valueless, by an order in council, dated the 22nd June, 1876, which ordained that the 25 cents and 1 peseta postage stamps should bear a *triple* surcharge—that of the Governor-General being repeated, horizontally, across the previous two—and the telegraph labels were also adorned with a surcharge which they had not before.

THE COMING CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS.

Again we are approaching the time of one of the annual Conventions of the American Philatelic Association, and on no previous occasion has this event attracted so much attention and aroused so much interest as at present.

Several important questions will be raised at the Convention and most prominent amongst these is that of the location of the officers. In previous years I had, myself, supported the proposition to have the entire official Board in one locality, but the display of opposition to this project, that the mere mention of it provoked at previous Conventions, have forced me, although contrary to my convictions, to join the ranks of those who desire such change in the present arrangements.

I am fully convinced that a centralization, such as is advocated, would alienate the support of many of our members, and having only the interests of the Association at heart, I shall not support anything that would have such an effect.

Another question that will provoke considerable discussion is that of forcing all who desire to take advantage of the Exchange Department to join same branch Society or annex themselves to some exchange branch. The majority of the members I am sure, have no desire to force any fellow into a connection he does not desire, and will support the position that any member who shall not so attach himself to any branch of the department shall still be entitled to share in its benefits.

Several members, in bidding for proxies, have made a point of their desire to see the Association incorporated, thus enabling it to prosecute its claims and force certain dishonest members with surrendering property of the Association that they are unlawfully withholding.

It is only necessary to state that all well-wishers of our organization are

united in this direction, and there is not the slightest doubt that the Convention will authorize the incorporation.

The question of the place for holding the next Convention will also arise but the consensus of opinion is strongly in favor of New York, and there is but little doubt that that city will be decided upon.

I have given a few of the important points about which difference of opinion have arisen and have clearly stated my position on each of them.

Should any member, who cannot attend the Convention in person desire, me to act for him, I shall be most happy to act as his proxy and shall be pleased to present to the consideration of the Convention any ideas that he may communicate to me.

HENRY L. CALMAN.

COMMUNICATIONS.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 28th, 1889

TO THE SCOTT STAMP & Co., L'D.

Gents: My attention has been called to the fact that some papers do not believe in the *yellow 10c. Panama Stamp surcharged 5c. in violet*, and brand same as being a fraud.

I allow myself to hand you herein for *examination* an original envelope, bearing two specimens of the surcharged 10c. as above, and as I received this envelope from a friend of mine employed in the house where it was directed to, I have not the slightest doubt of its genuineness. In a lot of about sixty envelopes I received, I found two envelopes each bearing 2 of the surcharged 5c. and 2 specimens torn from the envelope, thus making 6 in all.

I hope that this envelope may convince you of its genuineness, and if you desire you may send it to England for examination.

Truly yours,

HENRY CLOTZ,

P. O. Box 3489, N. Y. City.

In the July number of the *Philatelic Record* we notice that the publishers announce their lack of confidence in the Panama 10c. stamp surcharged 5c. which we chronicled in our April number. We showed the item to Mr. Clotz who possesses the only specimens of this stamp that we know of and the appended letter will show the exact status of the stamps in question. The signature of Mr. Clotz is a guarantee of the exactness of the statements to which it is subscribed, and we trust that our London friends will now see fit to abandon their doubts.

MR. HENRY CALMAN, NEW YORK.

Dear Sir: In the last number of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, I read under "Postal Cards" a notice about a newly discovered Swedish card, the 10 ore carmine, of the 1879 issue, with embossed stamp. This card *exists not* and the specimens which circulate *are counterfeits*, manufactured in Germany where the same notice passed through the press some years ago. The Swedish Post Department has declared neither having issued cards of the 1879 type with embossed stamps nor made essays resembling to the card in question. It is quite impossible that the card be an error because no machine for print-

ing embossed stamps of 10 ore has been in use at the Post Department since 1878, and the card in question dates from 1 Mai, 1879. at first.

I hope to find something about this dement in a future number of your honored Journal, and I am, Yours respectfully,

RAGNAR JOHAN BRUZELIUS,

Post Card Collector, Lund, Sweden, A. P. A.

N. P. C. T. P. V., etc.

22 Aug. 1889.

NOTES.

The following is an extract from a letter from the *Postmaster* at Cape Coast (Gold Coast.)

"We are out of 1d. postage stamps, consequently the local printer here was ordered to print the surcharged stamps. It is only allowed by the authorities to sell them at Accra post office, and only to applicants posting *one penny* correspondance and the stamps are to be affixed on the *article or correspondance by the stamp seller*. I am not supplied with them. As soon as supplies of 1d stamps are received from the Crown agents for the Colonies, London, no more of the stamps will be issued. You will observe that only correspondance from Accra bears the surcharged stamp."

Beware of North Borneo Provisionals 8c on 2c, a number of spurious surcharges have been put on the market.

According to "*P Echo de la Timbrologie*," Guadeloupe has again issued a provisional stamp, this time it is the 1c. of the French Colonies which has been surcharged 5c. If the administration keeps its word this will be the last one of the long list of provisionals of this colony, as precaution will be taken in future, always to have a large stock on hand to prevent the necessity of surcharging.

Since the beginning of August the current stamps of Gibraltar have been surcharged with value in Spanish currency, viz : 5 centimos on $\frac{1}{2}$ p, 10c on 1p, 25c on 2p, 25c on $2\frac{1}{2}$ p, 40c on 4p, 50c on 6p, 75c on 1sh. The Envelopes, Wrappers and Postal Cards have also been surcharged.

Nossi-Bé.—Another unheard of French Colony, has been seized with the epidemic, Two of the French Colonies stamps have been surcharged with new value, the 10c with 5c and the 40c with 25c.

This colony is an island situated off the N. W. coast of Madagascar.

The 5 francs France will soon be surcharged "20 piastres" for use in the Levant.

It is announced from Curacao that 1 and 2c. stamps have appeared similar to the same values of the Dutch Indies. The colors are gray for the 1c and violet for the 2c.

After October 1st, the United States will have new 1c Postal Cards, the contract having been awarded to Albert Daggett, of Brooklyn. The design has not yet been decided upon, but following are sizes and colors of paper.

- No. 1. $2\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{5}{8}$ inches, Pearl gray card.
- No. 2. $3 \times 5\frac{1}{8}$ " Buff card.
- No. 3. $3\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{8}$ " Manila amber card.

There will be no change in the 2c. cards a large stock of these being still on hand.

In our May number on the strength of an article in the Jubilee number of the "Nederlandsch Tydschrift voor Postzegelkunde" we announced a Great Britain 10 pence envelope, similar to the adhesive of same value of the first issue. Up to the present no such envelopes have been made, all 10p envelopes being compound (6x4p). The 10p stamp is only used on telegraph forms.

Der Philatelist, announces the 1, 2, 5, 10c, Dominican Republic surcharged "Official" in black.

In January last the Governor of the Philippine Islands, issued a decree by which the 2½c Postage stamps surcharged "Habilitado—Recargo de Consumos" were rehabilitated for use as postage stamps; it seems that the decree was misunderstood by the clerks of the Post-office who indiscriminately used all the stamps surcharged "Habilitado—Recargo de Consumos." A new decree has been issued by the Governor by which no more provisionals will be made, a large supply having arrived from Spain. The future will tell how long this decree will hold.

U. S. of Colombia. The 5c. blue of the 1881 issue has been reissued in a light shade varying from light blue to slate; we have seen several printed on both sides, the face being the new shade and the reverse being the old color, from which we would surmise that some have been printed over, but we cannot imagine for what reason.

While looking over part of Mr. Brock's splendid collection, he showed us amongst other rarities, a pair New South Wales provisional Registration envelopes entirely unknown to us, and which we believe have never been catalogued. The date of their issue is unknown. The sizes are 82x133 mm. and 97x154 mm., they have on the flap two stamps similar to the 1p stamp on the wrapper of 1864, but the value altered to two pence; on the large size they are printed in black and on the smaller in blue.

This shows that the die is still in existence, but at the same time this alteration guarantees against the reprinting of the 1p wrapper. Mr. Brock, also showed us a Victoria compound wrapper of the 1885 issue, consisting of two ½p stamps side by side.

Sweden, 5, 10, 20 ore similar to current, 10 ore are announced, the new 10 ore has "Sverige" and "10 ores" thicker than in the old type. The stamp also appears to be a trifle smaller.

In the July number of this JOURNAL, Mr. Corwin makes a statement to the effect that the cancellation mark "Cartajena" on Bolivar stamps branded them as cancelled to order. In this Mr. Corwin is entirely mistaken, as until six months or a year ago, the town of Cartagena used a "Cartajena" cancellation mark with a "j" instead of a "g" and if Mr. Corwin will take the trouble to obtain a lot of these stamps from Colombia direct, he will find that he was in error.

We are indebted for some of our information to Messrs. Brock, Daggett, Rechert, Clotz, Watson, Hethum and Hildesley, also to the *Timbre Poste*, *Philatelic Record*, *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, *l'Echo de la Timbrologie* and *Der Philatelist*.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Twelfth regular meeting N. P. S., held August 13th, 1889, was called to order at 8 p. m. President Wuesthoff in the chair.

Present: Messrs. Berlepsch, Bogert, A. H. Burger, G. H. Burger, G. B. Calman, H. L. Calman, Collin, Corwin, Crittenden, Dejonge, Gerard, Gremmel, Hobby, Holmes, Lehman, Levick, Mitchell, Morton, Nast, Rechert, Scott, T. B. Stillman, Terrett, Van der Willigen, Witt and Wuesthoff. As visitors, Messrs. Sauer and Lazarus.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Warner was reinstated at his own request.

Mr. Rechert proposed the following corresponding members: Henry Sylva, Shanghai, China, and Erard Le Roy d' Etoilles, 5 av. du Coq, Paris, France.

Mr. Van der Willigen proposed the following active members: C. G. G. Hall, 321 Produce Exchange, N. Y., E. I. Barrows, 24 Beaver Street, N. Y.

Mr. Bogert proposed the following active members: F. Ruhl, care of B. Fisher & Co., corner Duane and Greenwich Sts., N. Y., H. Determan, care of B. Fisher & Co., corner Duane and Greenwich Sts., N. Y.

Mr. Corwin proposed R. S. Lehman, 116 East 90th St., N. Y., as an active member, and E. C. Geldard, Brooklands, W. Cambridge, England, as a corresponding member. All were elected.

Mr. Berlepsch reported for the Rooms committee.

The resignation of Mr. Lesser was accepted.

Mr. G. B. Calman moved that the president appoint three delegates to the A. P. A. Convention. Mr. Stillman moved to amend the motion in that but one delegate be sent and that he be elected. The amendment and the motion as amended were carried. Messrs. H. L. Calman and Corwin were nominated. Mr. Corwin was elected.

Mr. Corwin offered the following resolution:

RESOLVED, that the action of Mr. N. F. Seebeck, Secretary of the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Co., in entering into his late contract with the Government of Salvador, whereby it becomes apparent that it is his intention to again foist upon an inoffending philatelic public annually for the next ten years, a full series of such stamps, etc., as he formerly produced for Bolivar and the Dominican Republic, in the interest of Philately is hereby heartily condemned, and that this Society will do all in its power to defeat Mr. Seebeck's unworthy object.

Mr. Morton moved to table it. Motion lost. After a protracted debate the resolution was carried by a vote of 12 to 9.

Mr. Scott's motion to reduce the price of exchange sheets to 2 cents was lost.

Mr. Corwin laid the following amendment to Art. VI, § 1 of the Constitution, before the house: "That the word Tuesday be substituted for Wednesday."

Messrs. A. J. S. Edward and H. F. Neefus were expelled for non-payment of dues.

Mr. Rechert exhibited the new Persian 1 ch. rose, the new set of the Danubian Steam Navigation Co., and the Shanghai 20 on 80 cash and 20 on 100 cash. Meeting adjourned at 9.45 p. m.

L. S. MORTON, *Secretary*.

BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD AUGUST 1st, 1889.

The regular fortnightly meeting was called to order at 8.30 p. m., by Vice-President Scott.

Members present : Messrs. Scott, Hobby, Bogert, Sheridan, Nast, Van der Willigen, Furlong and W. S. Scott.

Communications were received from various Philatelic Associations acknowledging the receipt of photograph No. 3. Mr. A. L. Holman was unanimously elected a corresponding member of this Club.

Mr. Joseph Holmes, Jr., was nominated for active membership by Mr. J. W. Scott. American Philatelic Association affairs were discussed at length by the members present, and while it was resolved that Mr. J. W. Scott, the delegate of the Club should be instructed to introduce and vote proxies on the resolutions as advocated by the Club, on all other subjects he should request special instructions from the giver of individual proxy.

The Photograph Committee reported that a complete series of stamps of Moldavia and Moldo-Wallachia were in the hands of the photographers, and would be issued as soon as satisfactory copies could be obtained. The artists found great difficulty in getting clear prints of the 108 blue on rose, on account of the tendency of blues to photograph light, and the reds black, thus reversing the way it is necessary to print this stamp. The difficulty is enhanced by several colors being taken on one sheet.

Meeting adjourned at 9.45. WALTER S. SCOTT, *Recording Secretary*.

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD AUGUST 22d, 1889.

Meeting called to order at 8.15 p. m., by Vice-President J. W. Scott.

Letters of thanks for photographs were received from the Secretary of the Philatelic Society of London.

Mr. Joseph Holmes, Jr., was unanimously elected an active member.

Mr. J. W. Scott read the first part of his list of the stamped envelope franks of Wells, Fargo & Co., which will be finished at the next meeting. members are requested to bring their collections, or any specimens of these franks they may have, for comparison.

Photograph Committee reported progress.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

WALTER S. SCOTT, *Recording Secretary*.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association, meetings held on the third Wednesday of each month, at 8 P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I. President August Dejonge; Secretary Robert S. Lehman.

For information address the Secretary, 116 E. 90th Street, New York.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGULAR MEETING, STAPLETON, AUGUST 21st, 1889.

Present : Messrs. President A. Dejonge, Clotz, Scott, Van der Willigen, Corwin, Albrecht, O. Dejonge, Lauer, Rechert and Lehman, and Mr. J. Rechert as visitor. Minutes approved as read.

Mr. Clotz proposed as member Miss Justina A. Harrison, of Toronto, Ont. As the young lady was an ex-member, Mr. Scott proposed to waive the rules and ballot immediately. Elected unanimously.

Mr. W. L. R. Tilton, of Prairie Depot, O. applies for passive membership; rejected on account of being a dealer.

President Dejonge had a letter from Mr. Paul Ascher, of Lima, in which he states that the Peruvian government had recalled the 1 and 10 cents provisionals and had concluded *not* to surcharge the new stamps, as at first decided upon.

President Dejonge showed a photograph of Mr. Asher, which he had received and the members were so pleased with the same, that upon motion of Mr. Van der Willigen, it was decided to request him to send one for the Society Album.

Mr. Van der Willigen proposed to elect Mr. August Dejonge as delegate to the Convention of the A. P. A., at St. Louis, and in case of his inability to go, to have the power to appoint his substitute. Motion seconded and carried unanimously.

President Dejonge in a neat speech thanked the members and stated that he was not able to say whether he could go or not; he then appointed Mr. J. W. Scott to act in his place if he was unable to go.

Mr. Scott moved that requests for proxies be sent to A. P. A. Seconded and carried.

Adjournment.

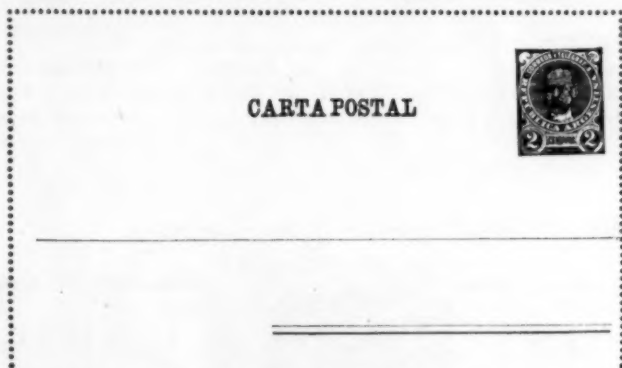
All communications relating to exchange, address to R. F. Albrecht, 615 38th Street, and matters pertaining to the Society, to

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, 116 E. 90th St., NEW YORK.

POSTAL CARDS.

NEW ISSUES, DISCOVERIES AND RESUSCITATIONS.

ARGENTINE.—Illustration of letter card chronicled in August.



BRAZIL.—We find the following three varieties of the letter card chronicled in March.

- 1° 30 perforations at top.
- 80 r rose, *white*.
- 2° 31 perforations at top.
- 80 r rose, *white*.
- 3° 50 perforations at top.
- 80 r rose *white*.

CEYLON.—An other provisional card has reached us.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
CEYLON (CEYLAN)
POST  CARD
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.
3 on 5c blue, black surcharge.



DENMARK.—The 4 and 8 ore Letter cards come now with inscription at the bottom.

4 ore blue, *cream*
8 ore red, "

FINLAND.—Illustration of reply card chronicled in August.



UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
FINLAND. SUOMI. FINLÄND. FINLANDE.
Postkortti - svar.
Открытое Письмо-
ответ.

Postikortti - vastaus.
CARTE POSTALE-
réponse.



Sida for adressen. — Osoitteen puole. — Сторона для адреса — Côté réservé à l'adresse.

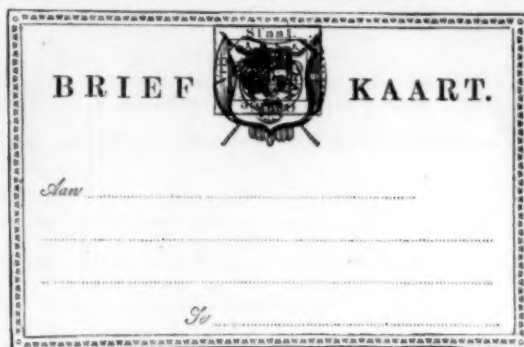
GREAT BRITAIN.—A three pence postal card has just been issued, the inscription reads Post Card—British Empire—The address only to be written on this side. To the left, the stamp representing a portrait of the Queen standing in full figure after Angeli. We shall illustrate it in our next month.

3p red, *yellow buff*.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Illustration of the Jubilee Card.



ORANGE FREE STATES.—We illustrate below the provisional card chronicled last month and add a third variety.



ip red brown and black, *pearl gray.*

SURINAM—Illustration of card chronicled previously.



BRIEFKAART.

(Adresside.)





BRIEFKAART uit de kolonie SURINAME.

(Carte postale de la colonie de Surinam.)

ALGEMEENE POSTVEREENIGING. (UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.)

Adresside. (Côté réservé à l'adresse.)



RUSSIA.—To the 4 kop card noted in August we have to add a reply card of the same value and design.



ВСЕМИРНЫЙ ПОЧТОВЫЙ СОЮЗЪ. РОССИЯ.
UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE. RUSSIE.

ОТКРЫТОЕ ПИСЬМО. — CARTE POSTALE.



На этой стороне пишется только адрес. — Côté réservé exclusivement à l'adresse.

4x4 kop carmine, *F* 1.

SALVADOR.—A new 3c. card has been issued, same type as the 2c. rose, we do not know the color of card.
3c blue.

TURKS ISLAND.—The 1½ reply card has now 32 perforations instead of 28.
1½x1½p red brown, *F* 1

THE POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

ITALY—Continued.

32a 1887 346 10x5c brown, *rose* (87)
33a 1888 347 10c brown, *green* (88)

LETTER CARDS.

CARTOLINA POSTALE
DA CINQUE CENTESIMI



Ac

N.B. Su questo lato deve essere
scritto il solo indirizzo.

36 1886 348a 5c green, *brown*

348a

BIGLIETTO POSTALE
DA 5 CENTESIMI.



Al

Per aprire il biglietto strappare il margine, seguendo la perforatura.

349

50 1889 349 5c green, gray
51 " 349a 20c red, orange

4
10

OFFICIAL CARDS.

CARTOLINA POSTALE DI STATO

0.10

Al

349b

61 1875 349b 10c lake

CARTOLINA POSTALE DI STATO

PER LA
CORRISPONDENZA COI SINDACI
DOMANDA

Al Signor Sindaco di

CONTRASSEGNO DEL MITTENTE

350

1875 350 15c green, F 2

75

JAMAICA.



351

Size 113x68 mm.

1	1877	351	½p	red and blue, <i>thick white card.</i>	2 50
2	"	"	1p	" " " " "	
3	"	"	3p	" " " " "	2 00



352

Size 111x72 mm.

4	1877	352	½p	red and blue, <i>thick white card.</i>	1 50
5	"	"	1p	" " " " "	
6	"	"	3p	" " " " "	
Same, with several breaks in the frame.					
7	1877	352	½p	red and blue, <i>thick white card.</i>	1 00
8	"	"	1p	" " " " "	
9	"	"	3p	" " " " "	1 50

Same, with third ornament from the right in the top border wholly missing.

10 1877 352 3p red and blue, *thick white card*.

Same, with sixth ornament from the left in upper border wholly missing.

11 1877 352 ½p red and blue, *thick white card*.

Size 106 x 72 mm.

12	1877	352	½p	red and blue,	<i>thick white card</i> .	50
13	"	"	1p	"	" " " "	
14	"	"	3p	"	" " " "	
15	"	"	½p	"	" " <i>bluish</i> "	
16	"	"	1p	"	" " " "	2 50

Size 107 x 72 mm.

Colon after "JAMAICA" and CARD, the top period of the latter is much smaller than the lower one.

17	1877	352	½p	red and blue,	<i>thick white card</i> .
18	"	"	1p	"	" " " "
19	"	"	½p	"	" " <i>bluish</i> "
20	"	"	1p	"	" " " "

Colon after "JAMAICA"; period after "CARD." The seventh ornament from the bottom in the left side is broken.

21	1877	352	½p	red and blue,	<i>stout white paper</i> .
22	"	"	1p	"	" " " "
23	"	"	3p	"	" " " "

Same, the ninth ornament of the left border from the top is misplaced and points downwards.

24	1877	352	½p	red and blue,	<i>stout white paper</i> . (?)
25	"	"	1p	"	" " " "
26	"	"	3p	"	" " " "

Period after "JAMAICA;" the ninth ornament of the left border from the top is misplaced and points downwards.

27	1877	352	½p	red on blue,	<i>stout white paper</i> . (?)
28	"	"	1p	"	" " " " (?)
29	"	"	3p	"	" " " "

Size 107 x 72½ mm.

The right hand corner ornament at the top is placed pointing upwards and forms part of the upper border.

30	1877	352	½p	red and blue,	<i>thick white card</i> .
31	"	"	1p	"	" " " "
32	"	"	½p	"	<i>thick bluish card</i> .
33	"	"	1p	"	" " " "

3 00

NOTE. Pending the arrival of the supply of Post Cards from England, provisional cards were printed on the Island. Type 351 being printed in the penitentiary, and type 352 by a local printer, the stamp being afterward added in both cases by the Post-office authorities.

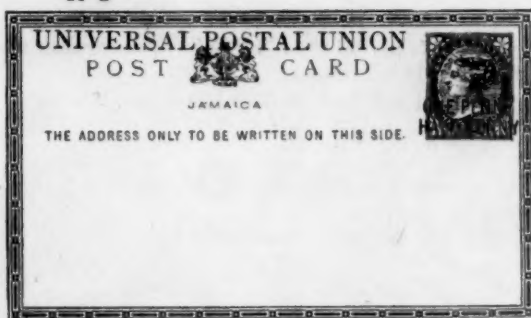
The cards printed on stout paper are found watermarked with Gothic letters or with a shield, they are also found unwatermarked, but as they are simply portions of the trade mark of the paper maker they are not worth collecting.



353

- 34 1877 353 $\frac{1}{2}$ p red brown
 35 " " 1p blue
 36 " " 3p green

4



354

- 37 1879 354 $1\frac{1}{2}$ p green, black surcharge
Universal Postal Union measures 74 mm. in length.
Universal Postal Union measures 78 mm. in length.
 "A" of "Half" is under "O" of "One"
 38 1879 354 $1\frac{1}{2}$ p green, black surcharge
 "A" of "Half" is to the right of "O" of "One"
 39 1879 354 $1\frac{1}{2}$ p green, black surcharge.
 "A" of "Half" is under "N" of "One"
 40 1879 354 $1\frac{1}{2}$ p green, black surcharge.
 "L" of Half is under "E" of One.
 41 1879 354 $1\frac{1}{2}$ p green, black surcharge.

50

20



355

42	1883	355	1½p gray	10
43	"	"	½x½p red brown, <i>F</i> 1	8
44	"	"	1x1p blue, <i>F</i> 1	15
45	"	355	1½x1½p gray, <i>F</i> 1	20
46	1885	353	1p blue, <i>light buff</i>	8

5

JAPAN.



- 1 1873 356 ½s brown, red border, ³⁵⁶*white*
 2 " " 1s blue, " " "



³⁵⁷
 The interior right hand page contains instructions in Japanese characters in 13 vertical lines. The two characters on the first line at right are opposite the 11th and 12th on the second line. There are 20 characters on the 7th line.

- 3 1873 357 ½s orange, *white*
 4 " " 1s blue, " "

The two characters on the first line at right are opposite the 11th and 13th on the second line. There are 20 characters on the 7th line.

- 5 1873 357 ½s orange, *white*
 6 " " 1s blue, " "

Same, but only 19 characters on the 7th line.

- 7 1873 357 ½s orange, *white*

The characters on the centre of stamp signify "Postal Card" instead of "Postage Stamp." The two characters on the first line at right are opposite the 11th and 12th on the second line. There are 19 characters on the 7th line.

8 1874 356 $\frac{1}{2}$ s orange, *white*

Same, the 4th characters on the 8th and 10th line resemble a small "m."

9 1874 356 1 s blue, *white*

Same, 20 characters on the 7th line, the 4th characters on the 8th and 10th lines are curved.

10 1874 356 $\frac{1}{2}$ s orange, *white*

20 15

11 " " 1 s blue, "

Same, the two characters on the first line at right are opposite the 12th and 14th in the second line.

12 1874 356 $\frac{1}{2}$ s orange, *white*

25 25

Same, the 4th characters on the 8th and 10th lines resemble a small "m."

13 1874 356 1 s blue, *white*

The two characters on the first line at right are opposite the 11th and 13th on the second line. There are 19 characters on the 7th line.

14 1874 356 $\frac{1}{2}$ s orange, *white*

15 " " 1 s blue, "

Same, the 4th characters on the 8th and 10th lines resemble a small "m."

16 1874 356 $\frac{1}{2}$ s orange, *white*

17 " " 1 s blue, "

Same, with 20 characters on the 7th line.

18 1874 356 $\frac{1}{2}$ s orange, *white*

19 " " 1 s blue, "

Same, the 4th characters on the 8th and 10th lines are curved.

20 1874 356 $\frac{1}{2}$ s orange, *white*

21 " " 1 s blue, "

Same, the 13 lines of instruction measure 67 mm. instead of 17 mm. across.

22 1874 356 $\frac{1}{2}$ s orange, *white*

NOTE. There are a number of minor varieties consisting in the sizes of some characters on the instructions.



358

With syllabic characters.

23 1875 358 $\frac{1}{2}$ s orange, *rosy buff*

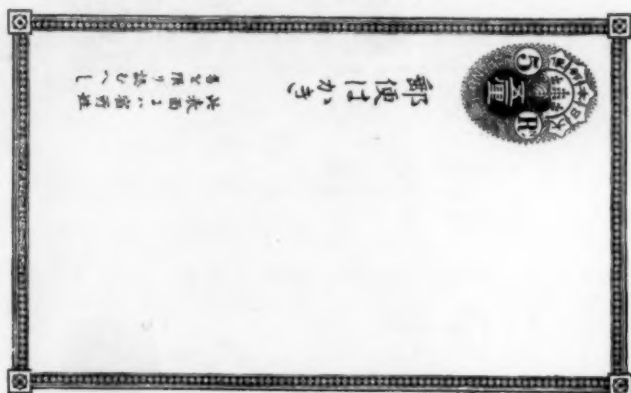
10

24 " " 1 s blue

15

Same, without syllabic character.

25	1875	358	1/4s orange, <i>rosy buff</i>	10	5
26	"	"	1/2s " <i>rose</i>		
27	"	"	1s blue, <i>rosy buff</i>	10	5
28	"	"	1s " <i>rosy</i>		



29	1876	359	5r orange, <i>white paper</i>	5	
30	"	"	5r " <i>white</i>		
31	"	"	5r " <i>cream</i>		
32	"	"	1s blue, <i>white paper</i>	6	
33	"	"	1s " <i>white</i>		
34	"	"	1s " <i>cream</i>		
35	1877	"	3s bronze green, <i>white</i>	10	
36	"	"	5s green, <i>white</i>	15	
37	"	"	6s vermillion, <i>white</i>	15	



38	1879	360	2s bronze green, <i>white</i>	8	
39	"	"	5s green, <i>white</i>	10	
40	1885	359	1x1s carmine, <i>F1 white</i>	5	
41	"	360	2x2s " <i>F1</i>	10	
42	"	"	3x3s yellow, <i>F1</i>	15	

LABUAN.



361

Size 121 x 87 mm.

1 1881 361 4c green, *light buff*

Size 121 x 89 mm.

2 1881 361 4c green, *dark buff*

15

LAGOS.



362

Size 122 x 86 mm.

1 1879 362 1½p brown, *dark buff*

Size 138 x 89 mm.

2 1887 362 1½p brown

3 " " 1½x1½p brown, *F 1*

15

10

20

LIBERIA.



363

1 1882 363 3c red and blue

2 1888 " 3c red and blue, *white*

10

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

50th EDITION.

INCLUDES ALL NEW ISSUES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

OFFICIALLY SEALED.

Rectangular, size 50 x 29 mm., ornamental frame; in centre "*Officially Sealed*" above "*U. S. Post Office Department*" below "*Opened through mistake by*"

Rouletted on black lines.

560 1889 black on white p

AUSTRIA.

NEWSPAPER TAX STAMPS.

*Perforated 11½.*

84c 1889 368 1 kr blue

Danube Steam Navigation Co.

*Perforated 11½.*

216	1889	2599	10 s red
217	"	"	20 s blue
218	"	"	30 s lilac
219	"	"	40 s green
220	"	"	60 s orange
221	"	"	80 s yellow

BRAZIL.
NEWSPAPER STAMPS.



Rouletted.

97	1889	2515	10 r olive	
98	"	"	100 r red	
99	"	"	200 r black	
100	"	"	300 r pale rose	
101	"	"	500 r dark green	
102	"	"	700 r blue	
103	"	"	1000 r maroon	

2

BRITISH GUIANA.
PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



Perforated 14.

70	1889	2581	1c mauve and black	
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BULGARIA.



Perforated 13½, 13.

31	1889	2556	1 lev red	
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COSTA RICA.
PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Revenue Stamps of 1884-89 surcharged "Correos."



Perforated 12.

25 1889 2600 1c red
26 " " 5c brown

5

FIJI.



Perforated 13.

25a 1876 819 3p green.

1.00

FRENCH COLONIES.

Gabon.



185 1889 2601 15c black on rose
186 " " 25c "

Guadeloupe.



Perforated 13½.

213 1889 2560 5c on 1c black on blue
214 " " 5c on 1c " " var

10

15

Nossi-Bé.

Regular issue of French Colonies surcharged with new value.

Perforated 13½.

350 1889 2602 5c on 10c black on lavender
351 " " 25c on 40c red on straw

GUINEA.



Perforated 12½.

30 1889 1015 200 r pale lilac
31 " " 300 r orange

50

75

INDIA.

Faridkot.



1135



1140a



2553

Perforated 12.

27	1889	1135	$\frac{1}{4}$ a blue
28	"	"	$\frac{1}{4}$ a green
29	"	"	$\frac{1}{4}$ a red
30	"	"	$\frac{1}{4}$ a blue

Unperforated.

31	1889	1135	$\frac{1}{4}$ a black
32	"	"	$\frac{1}{4}$ a green
33	"	"	$\frac{1}{4}$ a red
34	"	1140a	$\frac{1}{4}$ a red
35	"	2553	$\frac{1}{2}$ a red
36	"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ a black
37	"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ a green

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.



Size 135 x 88 mm.

91	1899	1141	2a blue
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ITALY.

*Perforated 14.*

Watermark Crown.

74	1889	2603	40c brown	16
75	"	"	45c gray	18
76	"	"	60c violet	25
77	"	"	1 l brown and yellow	40
78	"	"	5 l green and pink	1 75

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.



1° Size 82 x 133 mm.

116 (?) 1555 2 x 2 p blue

2° Size 97 x 155 mm.

117 (?) 1555 2 x 2 p black

NORWAY.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

*Perforated 13½, 14½.*

53 1889 2598 50 o red brown 30

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

PROVISIONAL ISSUES.



1° Regular issues surcharged as type 1721.

Perforated 14.

138 1889 1721 2½c on 50 m bistre, carmine surcharge

2° Revenue stamps surcharged as type 2604.



Perforated 14.

139	1889	2604	2½c on 20c m green, carmine surcharge
140	"	"	2½c on 20c de p brown, " "

3° Provisional revenue stamps surcharged as type 2586, used as postage.



Perforated 14.

Carmine surcharge.

251	1889	2586	2½c on 1c green, postage
252	"	"	2½c on 2c rose, "
253	"	"	2½c on 5c blue, "
254	"	"	2½c on 12½c rose, "
255	"	"	2½c on 1c olive, telegraph
256	"	"	2½c on 2½c brown, "
257	"	"	2½c on 5c blue, "
258	"	"	2½c on 10c green, "
259	"	"	2½c on 20c lilac, "

ST. VINCENT.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



Perforated 14.

Watermark Crown and C. A

29	1889	1862	2½p on 1p light blue
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UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Colombian Republic.



Perforated 13½.

137 1889 2605 20c violet

LOCAL FOR THE CITY OF BOGOTA.



Perforated 13½.

191 1889 2606 black

3 3

OFFICIAL INSURED LETTER STAMPS.

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA.

SERVICIOS DE CORREOS NACIONALES.

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL.

SALE DE

EN

DE

DE 18

303 1871 2226 Black on white wove p

1.25

Same, "Servicio" instead of "Servicios."

304 1871 2226 Black on white wove p, ruled

75

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA.

SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL.

Sale de en de de 188

310 1885 2231 Black on white, wove p, ruled

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA.

SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL.

Sale de en de de 188

310a 1885 2231a Black on white wove p, ruled
310b " " " white laid p, ruled

1.00

VICTORIA.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPER.



332a 1885 2389 1/2 x 1/2p dull rose